Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1808. [No. 2068.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

PROFILES,

CUT AND FRAMED;
AND
PROFILE LIKENESS's
DONE IN GOLD LEAF ON GLASS;

NEXT door to Mr. I. Robins's Store on King-Street, nearly opposite the Indian Queen Tavern.

January 13. dtf.

FOR SALE,
A Negro Woman, a complete House Servant.

Apply to
The Printer.

December 22. d

Wanted to Hire,

A *NEGRO GIRL*, from 12 to 16 years of age, of good character; for which liberal wages will be given. One from the country will be preferred.

Apply to the Printer.

January 5. d10t

TEN PIPES
Choice Cognac Brandy,
8 hhds. West-India Rum,
40 qr. casks *L. P.* Teneriffe Wine,
16 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale by
Catlett and Fisk.

November 16. d

A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 9. d

TO RENT,

and possession given on the 14th of November next,
The three story Brick House
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*.——For terms apply to Col. George Deneale, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

JAMES SANDERSON
Offers for sale very low,
25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
1 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual
A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

ERYAN HAMPSON
HAS FOR SALE,

10	pipes old port	WINES
5	do. Madeira	
30	quarter casks Lisbon	
12	do. particular Teneriffe	
5	do. Malaga	
15	pipes old cognac brandy	
8	do. 4th proof Holland Gin	
5	hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum	
12	do. first quality molasses	
6	do. green copperas	
	do. alum	
0	do. brown sugar	
20	bags pimento	
15	do. pepper	
10	chests young hyson	TEAS
10	do hyson skin	
5	do. imperial	
100	bags green coffee	
150	kegs madder	
50	do. ground ginger	
30	do. raisins	
1200	lbs. bacon, well cured	
5	kegs salt petre	

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt. At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

Aug. 31

WANTED,

A steady, sober young *Man* as a Bar-keeper.

Apply to the Printer.

January 12. 6t

Broker's Office.

THE subscriber again tenders his service to the public, and will at all times be ready to make *advances on deposits*—or to procure *cash for good paper*.—The strictest delicacy and secrecy may be relied on.

A. LINDO, *Broker.*

Dec 23 d

WANTED,

A vessel of five or six hundred barrels, to take freight to *Boston*.

APPLY TO
Lawrason and Fowle.

December 14. d

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time

Bryan Hampson.

December 30

NOTICE.

I WISH to hire for the ensuing year, twenty able bodied *NEGRO MEN*, to be employed on the Little River Turnpike Road.—Good usage, liberal wages, and punctual payment may be relied on.

R. Ratcliffe,
Agent for L. R. T. Company.

December 30. d

Public Sale.

TO BE SOLD, by public auction, on MONDAY, the 18th of January, 1808, if fair, if not the next fair day, pursuant to the last will and testament of *Thomas Ludwell Lee*, Esq. of Coton, (if not previously disposed of at private sale, of which due notice will be given—

All the residue of
His Berry-Hill Estate,

Situate in the county of Stafford, containing three hundred acres or thereabouts. A considerable part of this land is excellent meadow ground, lying upon Potomac Run, and the remainder is represented to be good farming land, and well timbered.

The terms are—One third ready money, the balance in equal payments in twelve, and eighteen months.—A title will be made when all the payments are completed.

George Carter,
For Fanny Lee, Executrix of Thomas Ludwell Lee.

December 15. dts

Ten Thousand Dollars-worth
OF GOODS FOR SALE.

Will be sold, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the first day of next February, in the town of DUMFRIES, at the store-house formerly occupied by Mr. James Muschett, deceased:

About 10,000 dollars worth of GOODS tolerably well assorted. The said goods will be laid off and sold in parcels of from forty to one hundred dollars amount in each parcel.

A credit of nine months will be given on one half of the purchase and fifteen months on the ballance, the purchaser to give bond (to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid) and approved security before the goods are removed.

The sale of said goods will continue from day to day, until the whole are sold.

☞ *ALL PERSONS* indebted to the firms of John M. Muschett and Co. James Muschett, senior, and Co. and John and Charles Muschett and Co. are heredy notified and requested to come forward without delay and settle their respective accounts and pay off the same to the subscriber, who is fully authorised and empowered by John M. Muschett, the surviving partner in the aforesaid firms, to settle and receive all such debts; otherwise I shall be under the necessity of bringing suits against every person owing any thing to said firms immediately, who fails to comply with the foregoing request.

All those who have claims against said firms will please to forward them to me as soon as convenient.

John Linton,
Attorney in fact for John M. Muschett.

Dumfries, Dec. 9, [11]

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Has received by the ship William and John, from Liverpool,
FALL GOODS.

October 24. d

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

ALSO, TO RENT,

The House lately occupied by Mrs. *Fitzgerald*, situate on Water-street, having every convenience to accommodate a genteel family. Immediate possession may be had.—Apply as above.

January 12. 6m

AUGUSTINE NEWTON,

King-Street, nearly opposite to Morrs Tavern,
HAS ON TAP,
Old Cognac BRANDY,
Maderia and London Particular Teneriffe WINES,
Holland GIN,
Rye WHISKEY and
Barbadoes MOLASSES.
TOGETHER WITH
Brown, lump and loaf Surgars, by the barrel or smaller quantity; Young Hyson, Hyson and Imperial Teas; Coffee; Chocolate; Soap and Candles.
With a general assortment of
German, English and East-India GOODS.

All of which will be sold wholesale and retail, at very moderate prices for prompt pay.

A constant supply of FLOUR for family use, and an elegant REGISTER STOVE for sale.

January 11. d.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

KING-STREET, NEAR THE RIVER,
Has for Sale,
Muscovado SUGAR in hhds. and bls. various qualities
Loaf and Lump do. in bbls.
200 barrels inspected HERRINGS
COFFEE in bags
MOLASSES in hhds.
Imperial, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Souchong } TEAS
Port, Madeira, Claret, Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga } WINES
Cogniac and Spanish Brandy
Jamaica, Antigua, Windward Island and New-England } RUM
Rye Whiskey in barrels
Cherry Bounce in do.
Salt, coarse and fine
Pepper, Pimento, Snuff, Chewing Tobacco, Segars, Mould and Dipped Candles, Soap, Copperas, Madder, Wrapping Paper, Rice, Chocolate, Philadelphia Porter, Havanna Honey.

ALSO,

A constant supply of nice Flour for family use.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,

Corner of King and Fairfax-Streets;
HAS RECEIVED,

6000 lb.	Goshen Cheese 1st quality	
1½	ton assorted Patent Shot,	
30	half chests & boxes Imperial, Young Hyson, & Hyson-skin,	TEAS,
5	pipes choice Cognac Brandy,	
40	bbls. Rye Whiskey,	
15	cases old Medoc Claret superior quality,	
70	lb Nutmegs,	
50	dozen London Mustard,	
5	casks London refined Salt-petre,	
15	casks chewing Tobacco small twist,	
30	boxes Soap,	
25	do. mould and dipp'd Candles,	
45	kegs yellow ground Ginger,	
30	boxes Havanna Segars,	
5	cwt. Zante Currants,	
	Raisins in boxes and casks,	
	Pearl and hulled Barley,	
	A small quantity basket salt.	

Which with a very general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

Nov 16 d

Public Sale.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at eleven o'clock, will be sold, on the premises,
Several valuable Lots Ground,
situated on the corner of Fairfax and Duke-streets.—Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

January 13. dts

TO RENT,

The three story Dwelling-House, Bake-House, Flour-Shed and Out-Houses, belonging to Thomas Crandell, deceased situate on Union-street, between King & Prince-streets—Also, a House, Stable and Out-House, together with the Lot adjoining, situate at the West End, For further particulars enquire of

Anthony Rhodes.

January 12.

Landing, this Day,

From schooner Freighter, Captain Thomas, from Portland, and for sale by
Lawrason and Fowle,

10	tons St Peterburgh clean hemp,
100	bolts Russia duck
60	do. Raven's do.
100	barrels New-England rum
30	do. tanner's oil
30	boxes mould candles
50	tons Plaister Paris
400	sides soal leather.

IN STORE,

15	pipes Holland Gin
5	do. Bordeaux brandy
0	boxes mould candles
10	do. spermaceti do.
300	do. brown soap
70	do. chocolate
20	casks cheese
1000	sides soal leather
5	hhds. and 20 bls. Mus. sugars

January 13. d

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

1000	bushels Turk's-Island Salt
1000	do. Ground Allum
100	do. St. Ubes
500	do. Liverpool Blown
	A few sacks do.

Sugar in hogsheads and barrels, of various qualities

Coffee in barrels, bags and tierces, of do.

New-England Rum, in barrels

Whiskey in barrels

Molasses in hogsheads and barrels

Young Hyson and Imperial Teas, by the chest or small quantities; Lump and Loaf Sugar; Wrapping Paper by the ream; Plaister of Paris—Also Family Butter in firkins, of superior quality.

Family Flour kept as usual.

I wish to sell a *Double key'd Harpsichord*, in complete order, at a low price, on a short credit—and wish to purchase, for cash, a *Negro Boy* and *Girl*.

A. LINDO.

January 12. 8t

Just Received,

Per the Schooner Jane, Captain Crocker, from Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,

8	puncheons Jamaica Spirits
6	barrels first quality Cheese
10	do. mens stout shoes
100	sides Soal Leather of extra nice quality
30	boxes dry Cod-Fish.

☞ Said Schooner Jane returns to Boston. For freight or passage apply to

John G. Ladd.

December 31. d

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

ELOPED from the town of Alexandria, on Christmas day,

A Negro Man named Ben,

Belonging to Mrs. Fendall;

AGED about 21 years, tall, straight and spare in his form, with hollow eyes, short nose, head long and projecting behind, full high forehead, a small scar on one of his legs, supposed the left leg; he is somewhat timid, answers quickly when spoken to and sometimes stammers a little, by trade a gardener, but he has been lately employed in Mr. Moore's sugar refinery in Alexandria, and it is probable can read and write. Had on and took with him a variety of clothing, which as well as his name, he will probably change. It is supposed he has taken the road to Baltimore. Ten Dollars will be given, if he is taken up in this neighborhood, or the above reward, if more than twenty miles from Alexandria.

Edmund I. Lee.

January 4.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, DEC. 10.

DEBATE

On the bill from the Senate for making appropriation for building an additional number of gun boats for the protection of our ports and harbors.

[CONTINUED.]

(Mr. Randolph's speech concluded.)

Mr. R said, there was a case which stared them in the face, and which to his surprise no gentlemen had appeared to notice in the manner it deserved. This was the precise case of Algesiras, about which they had heard so much. Would any man contend that the passage of the Gut of Gibraltar was more easy than that of the capes of Virginia—that it was wider or that the Chesapeake itself was less fitter for the action of ships of war then the straits? And yet had they ever heard of an attempt made by these gun boats to stop a single British ship of war passing in or out of those straits? And why had they not? Because they were incompetent to the object. During this long and bloody war the gun-boats of Algesiras had never dared to contest the passage of the straits with the enemy's ships of the line. He wished therefore to know whether this force was to protect the Chesapeake, the Hudson and other great waters of the U S. or whether they were to be drawn up above Craney Island. Gentlemen had said that they wished to put the government in possession of a force which would enable it to expel from our waters the ships of a foreign nation, which might contumaciously refuse obedience to our proclamations & laws Have we not now said Mr R a case precisely in point, demonstrating the insufficiency of gun boats to accomplish such an object. We had now seventy of these gun boats. A small British squadron had anchored within our waters—a proclamation had been issued commanding them to retire. In defiance of its authority they persisted in remaining within our jurisdiction. And yet these seventy gun boats together with the whole naval force of the union even with *Decatur* at their head, were deemed insufficient to enforce the proclamation——and these ships yet rode triumphant. It was found that with all the navy of the U. S. and all their gun boats into the bargain they could not maintain their authority within their own jurisdiction, and yet they were called upon to build more—something in the style of the physician in the comedy who prescribes bleeding and although at every operation the patient is visibly worse has no resource but in the repitition of it.

Sir, if 70 gun boats are insufficient to expel the squadron now lying in Lynnhaven bay, it is not 700 that will afford a shadow of defence for the long line of your sea coast. Mr. R said that if it was appeared to be the case the old navy of the U. S. was to be abandoned (he did no mention this as an objection) why not convert them into gun boats or block ships mentioned by a gentleman from New York But in answer to this he supposed his colleague (Mr. Burwell) would tell him (and he would listen to him with pleasure) of the famous attack upon the Havanna, in which the strongest fortress perhaps in the world, and 12 ships of the line was unable to cope with the forces under lord Albemarle. If the gentleman's case proved any thing, it proved that all systems of defence were good for nothing. If a narrow passage, such as that leading into the Havanna, protected by the tremendous batteries of the Moro castle and a powerful fleet, could not be defended against the British navy, how could they expect to shut up a great bay, 21 miles across, with a few gun boats or even to guard the narrows at New York. At the Havanna and at Carthagena, the Boca Chica, as it was emphatically called, permitted but a single ship to pass at a time, and yet the entrance into both places had been forced and the first captured. His friend from Virginia would find it not less idle to attempt to contest the Chesapeake with these boats against ships of the line, than to extend naval protection to our commerce in the Indian ocean, which he had justly derided as a chimera.

Mr. R recollected, not verbatim, but substantially, an expression of that minister, whose character as a man and as a politician he held in higher reverence than any other upon record—the first, the great William Pitt. In the memorable war which he had directed against the whole house of Bourbon, with a glory that never has been equalled and never can be surpassed, that wonderful man, with a modesty peculiar to real greatness, ascribed the success of his enterprizes, not to his own merit, but to the circumstance, that France, instead of confining herself to the continent of Europe, where her strength lay, had attempted the attack or defence of distant possessions—thus giving her enemy a prise upon her, of which otherwise she could not have availed herself. In meeting Great Britain upon the ocean France laid bare her only vulnerable point, and was vanquished not more by the sagacity and prowess of her enemy, than by her own want of foresight. She had since seen her error—and what was the consequence? Abandoning her old system, and maintaining herself on her own element, the natural theatre of her power, she had become mistress of continental Europe, and perhaps, whilst he was then speaking, she was mistress of the world. Her former policy had led to the peace of 1763, which, humiliating as it was, far exceeded any that she had then a right to expect. The same course was now recommended to America, that she should launch into the water, and fight her enemy on her own terms. If able to contend on that element it would be time enough to prepare for it when they had provided for the land; but in the name of heaven (said Mr. R.) let us take care of *terra firma* first.

When he rose to speak he had not intended to say half as much as he had done. Although he should give his solitary and inefficient vote against the measure, he should feel extremely happy if the experiment should prove that his objections to it were groundless, and that it should surpass the most sanguine expectations of its utility; as he should rejoice to find himself mistaken in any case in which the result should redound to the welfare of his country.

[*Debate to be continued.*]

MINUTES.

MONDAY, *January 7.*

Mr. *Boyle*, from the committee on public lands who were directed to enquire into the expediency of allowing an additional compensation to the commissioners for examining titles to land west of Pearl river, made a report recommending the adoption of a resolution declaring that it is inexpedient to grant an additional compensation to these commissioners; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Thomas* asked and obtained leave of absence for twenty days.

Mr. *Newton*, from the committee of commerce and manufactures made a report at length (which shall be given in a future paper) on the memorial of the merchants of Philadelphia, praying a modification of the embargo law, so as to permit vessels cleared out at the time of the passage of that law, to go to sea, notwithstanding the embargo, made a report concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the memorialists, merchants and traders of the city of Philadelphia is unreasonable and ought not not to be granted

After some observations against immediately deciding on this report by Messrs. Milnor and Lyon, and by Mr. Newton in answer on the suggestion of Mr. Smilie, the report was referred to a committee of the whole on Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. *Thomas*, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of Oliver Evans (allowing him to renew a patent which was of no effect from an informality in the original patent;) and after some time spent in discussion of it, the committee rose and reported the bill, which was ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. *Clopton* obtained leave of absence for 15 days.

On motion of Mr. *Randolph* the house took up for consideration the resolution submitted by him a few days since relative to the conduct of brigadier general James Wilkinson.

Mr. *Clarke* laid upon the table the statement which he had been requested to make by a resolution of the house on Thursday last. The statement is long, accompanied by an affidavit of Mr. Clark to the truth of all the facts therein contained within his own personal knowledge; and to the best of his belief of the truth of what was not within his own knowledge. [As the statement was not ordered to be printed, and we were not able to obtain a copy of it, we cannot at this time present it to our readers.]

Mr. *Rowan* moved to amend the resolution under consideration by striking out all that part after the word "Resolved," and inserting the following:

Resolved, That a special committee be appointed to enquire into the conduct of brigadier general James Wilkinson in relation to his having at any time whilst in the service of the U. S. corruptly received money from the government of Spain or its agents, and that the said committee have the power to send for persons and papers, and compel their attendance and production—and that they report the result of their inquiry to this house.

The *Speaker* declared the amendment to be a substitute and of course not in order.

Mr. *Randolph* said he was decidedly of opinion, that the gentleman from Kentucky ought to have an opportunity of taking the sense of the house on his motion; he therefore withdrew the resolution under consideration: when

Mr. *Rowan* moved the resolution as above stated.

On this resolution a debate of some length took place, in which Mr. Randolph supported, and Messrs Bacon, Alston, Smilie, Love and Taylor opposed the motion, when

A motion to adjourn was negatived, 52 to 51.

Mr *Gardner* moved that the subject be postponed till to-morrow, in order that the evidence of Mr. Clark might be printed for information. Negatived ayes 42.

A motion to adjourn was now carried, ayes 66.

Tuesday, January 12.

The *Speaker* laid before the house a report from the secretary of the navy in obedience to the act respecting the salaries of the clerks in his office. Referred to the committee of ways and means.

Also, a report on the subject of the navy pension fund. Referred to the committee of ways and means.

A bill to provide for the payment of certain expences incurred in the impeachment of Samuel Chase, was read the third time and passed,

A bill for the relief of Oliver Evans was read a third time and (after a motion to recommit it was negatived, ayes 30) passed.

Mr. *Van Horne* presented the memorial of the mayor, aldermen, common council, & many of the inhabitants of Annapolis who state that the harbor of Annapolis might in time of war be so fortified as to afford protection to that city, and a secure harbor for craft navigating Chesapeake bay. Referred to the secretary of war.

Mr *Eppes*, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of the the first and second wards and the memorials of the common council of the city of Washington, reported a bill to amend the act for the incorporation of the city of Washington. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. *Rowan*, the house took up for consideration the resolution submitted by him relative to an enquiry into the conduct of gen. Wilkinson.

The house agreeing to consider it.

Mr. *Rowan* moved to insert after the word agents, the following amendment: Or in relation to his having during the time aforesaid been an accomplice, or in any way concerned with the agents of any foreign power, or with Aaron Burr, in a project to dismember the union.

Mr. *Love* moved to amend the amendment by adding the following: And that a fair copy of the information and papers laid on the clerk's table relative to the conduct of the said general James Wilkinson, in the matters in question, and any other papers or information which may hereafter be received by the said committee or this house be immediately transmitted to the president of the U. S.

No question was taken on either of the amendments or on the resolution.

A debate took place, not confined however to amendments, but on the general propriety of the enquiry by this house, in which Messrs Love, Eppes, Rowan, and M. D. Williams supported, and Messrs. Alston, Fisk, Holland, Sloan, and Upham opposed the right and propriety of passing the resolution for enquiry.

About 4 o'clock a motion was made by Mr. Smilie to adjourn, and carried, the house having decided on no one point under consideration.

TWO OR THREE HANDS

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

THAT are well acquainted with the cut nail business: those that can come well recommended will be prefered: liberal wages will be given by the subscribers, living at the nail factory, on the turnpike road to Little river, near Middleburg, Loudoun county, Virginia.

Gibson & Vernon.

January 14 law3w

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15.

Virginia Legislature.

The following resolution was moved in the house of delegates on Saturday last by Alexander S. Hooe, esq a member from the county of King George. On the resolution being read from the chair, a motion was made for the previous question being taken whether it should be received which produced an animated discussion till very late in the evening; when a motion was made that the house should adjourn which being carried, no decision was had on the resolution, and it lies over to be taken up again. Most of the gentlemen who spoke, were in favor of the resolution with some trifling amendment.

"At an important crisis like the present when we are threatened with war by the rival powers of Europe, it is of the highest importance that we should have at the head of our army, a man of the most unblemished reputation, who instead of exciting doubts, should inspire confidence. The present commander is not that man—he has been suspected (and with too much cause) of being engaged in treason at home and treachery abroad:

"*Resolved, therefore*, That the federal executive be requested to cause an immediate enquiry to be made into the conduct of brigadier general James Wilkinson, commander in chief of the armies of the U S."

Mr. *Adams* offered the following resolution in the Senate U. S. on Monday last:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, with leave to report by bill or otherwise, and instructed to enquire at what period the present embargo can, consistently with the public interest, be removed, and whether, in what manner, and to what extent, upon its removal, the merchant vessels of the U. States shall be permitted, in defence of their lawful commerce, to arm against and to resist foreign aggression.

Mr. Randolph's Resolution.

The house proceeded to consider the resolution of Mr. Randolph (respecting the enquiry into the conduct of general WILKINSON.)

Mr. *Daniel Clarke* then laid on the clerk's table the statement in writing which he promised on Friday last. This statement is very long. It principally relates to his knowledge of general Wilkinson's being *absolutely engaged in a* CONSPIRACY *with the Spanish government* TO SEPARATE THE WESTERN STATES FROM THE UNION. These states, when thus separated, were to form an INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT, under the *protection* and in alliance with *Spain*; the port of New Orleans was to be open to them, and they were to have a free trade with Spain and its colonies. The statement of Mr. Clarke also mentions, his knowledge of the fact that general Wilkinson had actually been in the habit of receiving a pension from the Spanish government, &c. &c. This statement was sworn to before judge Cranch, chief judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia.

I am informed that a gentleman of distinguished talents intends to bring forward an impeachment in the house of representatives of the U. S. Let the wicked tremble.

[*U. S. Gaz.*

Our letter from Washington informs, that Mr. Crowninshield, of Massachusetts, in consequence of making great exertions to speak in the house of representatives, *broke a blood-vessel*, and that he now lies dangerously ill.

[*Balt. Fed. Gaz.*

COURT OF INQUIRY

IN THE CASE OF

GEN. WILKINSON.

On Monday, about 1 o'clock, the court of inquiry in the case of general Wilkinson, was opened at Morin's tavern.

Present colonel Burbeck president, and colonels Cushing and Williams.

The members of the court were first sworn by Mr. Jones, the judge advocate, who was then sworn by the president.

The judge advocate read an order from the secretary of war, dated January 7, ordering, in compliance with the request of general Wilkinson a court of inquiry, consisting of the above gentlemen, and naming Walter Jones, judge advocate, as

...Daily Advertiser.

...Y, JANUARY 15.

...z Legislature.

...resolution was moved by ...gates on Saturday last, by ...ooe, esq a member from ...g George. On the reso... from the chair, a motion ... previous question being ... it should be received, ... an animated discussion ...e evening; when a moti... the house should adjourn ...ed, no decision was had ... and it lies over to be ta... ...ost of the gentlemen who ...avor of the resolution, ... amendment.

...ant crisis like the present ...atened with war by the ... Europe, it is of the ...ce that we should have ...our army, a man of the ... reputation, who instead ...s, should inspire confi... ...esent commander is out ... been suspected (and ... cause) of being engag... home and treachery a...

...refore, That the federal ...rsted to cause an imme... ...e made into the conduct ...eral James Wilkinson, ...ef of the armies of the ...

...red the following resolu... U. S. on Monday last: ...a committee be appoint... ...reports by bill or other... ...ted to acquire at what ...barks can, consistent... ...interest, be removed, ...hat manner, and to what ... removal, the merchant ...tates shall be permitted, ... lawful commerce, to ...o resist foreign aggres...

...lph's Resolution.

...ended to consider the ...he conduct of general ...

...rke then laid on the ...tement in writing which ...riday last. This state... It principally relates ...of general Wilkinson's ...gaged in a CONSPIRACY ...overnment TO SEPARATE ...TES FROM THE UNION, ...n thus separated, were ...ENDENT GOVERNMENT, ...n and in alliance with ... New Orleans was to be ...they were to have a free ...and its colonies. The ... Clarke also mentions, ...e fact that general Wil... been in the habit of ...from the Spanish go... This statement was ...ge Cranch, chief judge ... of the district of Co...

...n a gentleman of dis... ...ntends to bring forward ... the house of represen... Let the wicked trem...

[U. S. Gaz.

...ashington informs, that ..., of Massachusetts, in ...king great exertions to ...r presentatives, *broke* ...hat he now lies danger...

[Balt. Fed. Gaz.

...F INQUIRY

...E CASE OF ...ILKINSON.

...ut 1 o'clock, the court ...ase of general Wilkin... ...Morin's tavern.

...urbeck president, and ...d Williams.

...the court were first ..., the judge advocate, ...n by the president.

...ats read an order from ...r, dated January 7, or... ...ce with the request of ... a court of inquiry, ...above gentlemen, and ...es, judge advocate, on the charge of general Wilkinson having been, or now being a pensioner under the government of Spain while holding a commission under the U. S. with instructions to report to the department of war a correct statement of their proceedings, together with their opinion thereupon.

After a short pause the president enquired of the judge advocate, whether he had any papers or evidence to submit to the court. He replied that he had not; that he had supposed general Wilkinson would have intimated the witnesses he wished summoned.

A conversation then ensued among the members of the court on their course of procedure. It was observed that if the papers before the house of representatives were to be viewed as the ground of enquiry, from the proceedings of that body it was uncertain whether they would be transmitted to the executive (from whom it was most probable the court would receive them) and at what time, as the subject was understood to be still pending before them; that at any rate it was not likely they could be received until Wednesday. One of the members added that general Wilkinson had intimated to him, that although ready to attend the court at any time, as he supposed nothing material would be done before that day, he should not sooner attend, unless otherwise desired.

It was thereupon ordered that the court stand adjourned till Wednesday at 10 o'clock, A. M. that the judge advocate inform the secretary at war, that the court were met and had nothing before them; and that he likewise inform general Wilkinson that they were assembled and were ready to receive any thing he might have to offer.

FOR THE ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

AN Embargo having been adopted by this country, as the wisest and best mode at the present period, I shall consider it in a very confined manner. My object will be chiefly to ascertain the nature of this Embargo, and its probable results. The United States, having enjoyed a profound peace for a number of years, and having done every thing in her power to preserve her neutrality, and continue in her peaceable conduct, has been called upon to adopt a measure, which she deems the wisest and the safest. Looking to our national character, as the centre of all our wishes, and all our hopes, we have endeavored as far as [illegible] unstained, and to continue in that steady and dignified course which had hitherto ruled and guided our councils. If national sovereignty is ever violated with impunity, we have reason to dread that the pillars of our independence are decaying, and that the proud monument which we with so much labor and pains have erected, is convulsed from its base, and is sinking to the dust. Proud of the name of American, and justly appreciating the merits and valor of our forefathers, nothing should ever erase from our remembrance, the great cause which led us to our present national greatness. Venerating and adoring WASHINGTON as the saviour of our country, the youth and the aged of America, in whatever pursuit they are engaged, whether in the field or the cabinet, should, with respect and reverence, look back upon him as the model of all their actions. Possessing all those virtues which made him "little lower than the angels," and superior to the common order of man, they should try to imitate his life, and excel him in his noble deeds. The United States by his, have arisen to her present greatness, and let me say, but at the same time I divest myself of every political opinion, and let none suppose that I mean to take up the embers of faction and discord, that had the policy of Washington been pursued, there would have been no occasion for the Embargo. [illegible] have changed since his time, and few [illegible] could have possibly foreseen the unparalleled the vast and the unconquerable ambition of a man, whom nature has seemed to endow with every quality which is necessary for the devastation of the earth, and spreading an undistinguished havoc throughout the globe. England and France, the principal characters in this great theatre of the universe, seem both equally inflated with the desire of conquest, and of extirpating either nation from the face of the earth. If peace has heretofore shed her mild and genial influence on the United States, it now appears that the whole face of the universe is about to be involved in all the clouds and horrors of terrific war. If that is the result, we must all resort to the terrible of liberty for our arms, and swear by the sacred genius of America that we will never hang up our arms in her temple before we have fully secured our national honor and freedom. Times have been when the most illustrious republics have been so situated as to require all their wisdom, energy, and policy to save them from the calamities of such a state of things. The case so with us.

Beholding the greatest part of the civilized world involved in a continual ries of war, and the chief nations who are gaged in this dreadful contest, determined by every means, & calculated by every weapon of destruction to deform the face of nature and introduce a new set of things. The U. States requires all her wisdom, all her dignity, and all her strength, to stand firm amid the shock of waring nations, and brave all the disasters of the times.

Dreadful will the time be when war is extended from the centre to the circle of the globe—when human butchery and slaughter appear to be the only work, the only business of man—when amid all the ruins of European nations, and the decline and fall of states heretofore solid, the United States are compelled to pursue a plan which may tend to its safety and interests, it surely will need the stern and inflexible voice of patriotism, the coolness of reason, a great and noble confidence in union. Politics heretofore built on party ground, and guided as much by prejudice as by national feeling, must now be supported only by the firm, the durable, the unbending chord of union. Union is all we must rely on. The arm of government, however strong, if it wants union, cannot possibly resist all the shocks, the throes, and convulsions of contending empires. In Republics clashing interests divide, public sentiment disagrees, and too great a portion of jealousy and faction is mixed with their liberties. Let the United States prove an exception to this fault of republics, let us with a voice of inflexible unanimity, and the ardor of unshaken courage, publish to mankind that the great palladium of our liberties is erected in our hearts, that when the general good and welfare require it, we are an extended, an indivisible circle of union & confidence. Admired by the nations of Europe, for the elegance, the perfection, and felicity of our government, which stands at once a model of political improvement and refinement, let us again shew them an instance hardly ever known, that our republican institution is free from envy, jealousy, discord, and faction. The United States is about to be involved in the dreadful crisis of things, to take a part in this grand drama of universal warfare and misery; therefore let us make it a sacred, inviolable, and unalterable rule that our liberties, tenets, and independence are founded on the mighty rock of union. By union, we gained our independence, by disunion, we will lose it. Considering union as the rock of our political salvation, and the only hope of preserving our liberties, it is incumbent on every American who has the interests of his country at heart, to fortify and guard it by all his wisdom, all his vigilance, all his energy. Had it not have been for this noble virtue we would have been now kneeling at the throne of despotic power, we never would have unfastened the chain of [illegible] from the galling yoke of tyranny and slavery. By a strong inculcation of this excellent quality, and firmly riveting it on the hearts of our countrymen, freedom will never wing her flight from our shores, and we will never add to the numerous examples of republics falling for want of this virtue. It seems now that all hearts are united, and although it is established a certain and inevitable principle, that in a free country, the mind and the tongue should be free, yet now in order to preserve union our opinions are so clothed, our sentiments are so conveyed, as not to excite the least symptom of jealousy, or the most distant hint of party spirit; opinions ought to be so discussed that if in argument we touch a topic which may operate against the justice or conduct of our government, we should handle it with a proper degree of respectful timidity, and reserved caution, with a diffidence which cannot call into question the actions of our government, and with a tone of the liveliest sense of fervid patriotism. As it is probable we shall take a part in the dreadful contest of things which now agitate the civilized globe, we must sum up all our bravery, we must unite all our strength in order to stand firm and unmoved at that dreadful crisis of things which is about to deluge the world with blood. On the ocean, commerce no longer speeds her way, and the harvest of wealth formerly reaped from the seas, must be converted into that of carnage, slaughter and disgrace.—France and England establishing principles directly wounding us in our national honor and neutrality, equally affect our interests and safety, and equally deserve our just our honorable retaliation: Both governments have issued their decrees, marked with the intention of destroying each other and compelling America to assist the one side or other. In order to steer between this dreadful alternative, we have adopted a measure which we deem impartial because universal, we consider it as a measure of precaution not of aggression. An embargo is one of the safest and most successful measures which we can use against the nations of Europe. If we have done what we consider a duty, and a right, and the nations of Europe should deem it a war measure, we will appeal to the God of battles for the justice of our cause, and will willingly and with honorable pride enter into that contest which may perhaps decide the fate of empires. Nations in their turns have laid embargoes when it was their interest, we have felt their effects, we have a right to do the same. Thus deeming that we have a clear and undeniable right to do as we have done, and that our representatives have acted as they ought to have done, the issue of things we must wait with submission and patience. England and France have established principles destructive of neutral rights. The former nation inflated with pride and honor, has caused our citizens to be murdered by men, educated in ways of blood and cruelty. She has committed murders in the very jurisdiction of our country, and those murderers who ought to have been rewarded with punishments due to their crimes have passed unpunished and probable with reward. Our government has been set at defiance, and they have openly violated the laws of our country. Oh, my countrymen! if you inherit but one single spark of your forefathers virtue and valor, let that spark kindle into a blaze, which may illuminate the remotest distance of our orb. As the dying embers convey a solitary idea of their former brightness and heat, and soon expire unless excited by cautious vigilance and care, let us try to rekindle the martial spirit of our ancestors, and from that expiring heat, strike a vein of fire, which may expand and animate the heart of every true born American. France has issued her decree (in retaliation of the interpolation into the maritime code by Great Britain) interdicting commerce with Great Britain, which was adopted by the allies of France, and particularly by Spain, in her decree of February, 1807. The retaliating order of Great Britain, effecting & materially destroying all neutral trade carried on from the ports of one enemy to those of another, followed the decree of France of Nov. 1806. France and Spain have again retaliated interdicting all trade whatsoever with British territories, or in British articles. Great Britain in her turn has prohibited neutrals from trading with France or her allies, and have in a manner declared them in a state of blockade. Both nations no doubt mediate further retaliations, and probably we may be interdicted from trading with the whole commercial world. The conduct of Britain, France and Spain has been so highly marked with insult towards this country that our government has been compelled to preserve their national honor and character by adopting a measure which is well calculated to obtain redress and punish those infringers of the law of nations. England, France & Spain, will feel the effects very sensibly. The embargo not only preserves and guards our essential interests and safety, but possesses a tendency to coerce those nations to change that system which has banished our commerce from the ocean. England will feel the effects of it in many of her important interests, in her naval stores, in her manufactures which in the present state of things could only have been exported to the U. S.—her colonies will be very sensibly affected by it. France will feel it in the want of those luxuries which she formerly received [illegible] her colonies will no longer have a market for their produce, and their source of food will be entirely cut off. Dependant on this country for the maintenance of her West India colonies she can no longer find supplies. Spain will also feel the dreadful results of it. Her colonies looking to us for their daily food. The islands of Great Britain in that respect will be in a better situation. If she can spare any supplies from Europe or her American possessions which she cannot well do, the means of conveyance are sure and certain. This will all those haughty nations of Europe who have driven our commerce from the ocean, be forced to adopt those measures which will secure us that satisfaction and remedy which we so loudly and incessantly urge. The measure adopted is built on such a basis, that while it presents to us many advantages will go a great way in altering and mitigating that European system which has hampered our commerce and affected us in such a manner, which, (unless we resented) would be a forfeiture of our freedom and sovereignty. The embargo could not be modified without giving one of the belligerents eminent advantages over the other. It could not be better adopted without sacrificing our neutral position and becoming one of the warring parties. It is excellently calculated to wound the pride and interests of those nations upon whose account it has been laid, to retain the strength of our country and it cannot be possibly considered a war measure. France and Spain will feel the effects of it more especially in their colonies. Britain I am inclined to think will feel it at home and abroad. Under the impression that it is an excellent resort to assert our independence & to indicate to Europe, that we will never submit to her unjust and arbitrary demands and decrees, it is the duty of every citizen to hail it with auspicious welcome, and though at the same time it brings its inconveniences, and eminent advantages, to rally around it as a measure which their representatives have deemed the wisest and the best. We know we have a right to lay an embargo. We consider it as a measure of peace and precaution, and if the nations of Europe deem it a war measure, we can appeal to the justice of our cause. We can without the least stain on our national character, enter into that mad contest of arms, which may perhaps decide the fate of millions. Disastrous will the time be, when a nation is no longer permitted to defend itself.

When a measure which nations have adopted as calculated to defend their interests and safety is deemed a measure of offence. If the time should ever arrive when our government acts at the imperious nod of foreign power, or of a foreign usurper, may the citizens pause and think of the original principles of government, and with a voice of thunder proclaim to their representatives that such conduct is incompatible with their sovereignty, that they have betrayed their trusts and no longer deserve to sit the representatives of a free, valiant and powerful nation.—My first wish is that they may continue free,

SENEX.

☞ The Northern Mail had not arrived when this paper was put to Press.

RAILS WANTED.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase about two thousand Chesnut or Oak RAILS, to be delivered at his farm on Cameron,

J. H. HOOE,

Jan. 15. 2aw.

FIFTY HOGSHEADS

Choice Jamaica Spirits,

FOR SALE BY

Catlett and Fisk.

January 14. d

☞ The Proprietor of the *Aexandria Daily Advertiser*, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List encreasing.—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore carried on in this place, under the firm of *Roberts & Griffith*, ceased by its own limitation on the 31st ult. As it is necessary to close the business of the concern with all convenient dispatch, all persons indebted to them are requested to make speedy payment to *John Roberts*, who is authorised to settle the affairs of the partnership, and by whom the business will in future be conducted.

John Roberts,

Samuel G. Griffith.

January 4. ed1w&1aw4w

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the bank of Alexandria.

THAT an election will be held at the court house in this town on the third Monday in Jan. next. for the purpose of chusing nine Directors for the ensuing year agreeably to charter.

By order of the President and Directors,

Gurdin Chapin, *Cash'r.*

Dec. 16. eote.

TO LEASE,

For one or more years,

The Store-Houses formerly occupied by JAMES PARK at *Broadfield*, on the main road to Westmoreland county, Vir. and within two miles of Mattox Bridge: consisting of a store room, counting-room with a fire place, and a small lodging room below stairs a large bale room above and a spacious bale, house near the store house, in good order—fire wood and stableage for one or two horses may be had in the bargain, and Mrs. *Park* will board one or two young men.—For terms apply to JOHN MUNCASTER, in Alexandria, or to

Townsend S. Dade,

At Broadfield.

December 17. 1aw7t

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt-streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or

Robert I. Taylor.

January 12. co

Public Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Charles county, will be offered at public sale, on MONDAY, the 25th day of January next, if fair; if not, on the next fair day thereafter, at the residence of the subscriber living near Nanjemoy church, in Charles county—the residue of the Personal Estate of *Thomas Andrew Dyson* late of Charles county deceased.

Consisting of valuable negro men, women, and one likely boy, and some plantation utensils. A credit of six months will be given, the purchasers giving bonds or notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

Judith C. Dyson, *Adm'x*

of Thomas Andrew Dyson, deceased.

January 1. law3t

NEW PUBLICATIONS,
AND OTHER VALUABLE BOOKS,

JUST RECEIVED,

For sale by JAMES KENNEDY, senior, in KING-STREET:

IN PLAIN AND ELEGANT BINDING.

Chaptal's chemistry, by Woodhouse, new edition
Female biography, by Mary Hay's, 3 vols.
do.
Marshall's life of Washington
Ramsay's do. do.
Steuben's order of discipline for the troops of the United States—a new and much improved edition
Domestic cookery; book of trades, 3 vols.
Ritchie's memoirs of the life of David Hume
Dallas's history of the Maroons and of the island of Jamaica, 2 vols elegant
Smith's Thurydides, 2 vols. do.
Melmoth's Pliny, 2 vols. do.
Roscoe's Leo 10th, 4 vols do.
Ditto Lorenzo de Medicis, 3 vols.
Oddy on European Commerce, 2 vols.
Thornton on the paper credit of G. Britain
Adams on the globes
Bonnycastle and Maclaurin's algebra
Ferguson's lectures on the mechanic powers 2 vols.
Black's do on chemistry, 3 vols
Hopson's Johnson's Lavoiser's and Ewell's chemistry
Withering's botany, 4 vols
Conversations on chemistry
Chemical catechism
Mackay's navigation; Blunts coasting pilot
Bowditch's American Practical Navigator
Simson's Euclid
Gibson's and Jesse's surveying
Locke's essays. 3 vols.
Mrs West's letters on female education, 3 vols.
Mrs. Hamilton's do. on do. 2 vols.
Edwards's history of the West-Indies, elegant, 4 vols. and atlas
Duffel's nature displayed, 2 vols.
Tooke's diversions of Purley, 2 vols. elegant
Memoirs of Marmontel, 2 vols.
Dobson's life of Petrarch, 2 vols. elegant
Goldsmith's animated nature, 8 vols. do.
Travels of Anarcharsis, 4 vols. with maps colored
The works of Dr. Samuel Johnson, 6 vols.
Ditto of Dr. Young very elegant, with plates, 3 vols.
Thomson's seasons, do. do.
Young's night thoughts
Darwin's temple of nature
The poems of Ossian, 2 vols. very elegant, with plates
Macpherson's do. 2 vols including Ossian
Bell's British theatre, with two very elegant frontispieces to each play, 21 vols.
Johnson's Philadelphia edition of the poets of Great Britain, 26 vols. some of which may be had seperate
Montgomery's poems, including the wanderer of Switzerland
Lakes do. Davies's do.
Burns's works in prose and verse, with his life, by Currie
Hayley's do.
Scott's lay of the last minstrel
Mrs Opie's Tales, 2 vols new edition elegant
Wild Irish Girl, do
Hayley's life of Cowper
Russell's ancient and modern Europe, 7 vols.
Raynal's history of the East and West-Indies, in French, 10 vols and atlas
Hume's and Smollett's history of England
Rollin's ancient history, 10 vols elegant
Mavor's collection of voyages and travels, do. 24 vols
Robertson's history of Charles 5th, 3 vols
Tooke's life of Catherine 2d, 2 vols
Whiston's Josephus, 5 vols
Murphy's Tacitus, 4 vols
Thomson's Suetonius
Gibbon's Roman history, 8 vols
The whole duty of man, best edition with plates
Doddridge's Family Expositor, 6 vols best edition
Orton's ditto of the bible 6 volumes
Newton on the Prophecies
Dr Hunter's sacred biography 4 vols
Domestic Enclycopædia, 5 vols
Tucker's Blackstone 5 vols
Brookes Gazetteer
Young's & Ainsworths Latin dictionaries,
Boyer's French do
Lemprire classical do
Walker's and Johnsons English do
Do do & Entick's spelling do

Clarke's Homer 2 vols
Hutchinsons Xenophon
Murphy's Lucian
Leusden's Greek testament
Schrevelii Lexicon

Virgil, Horace, Juvenal, Ovid, Cæsar, Sallust, C. Nepos, Cicero and Justin Delphini, Davidson's Virgil, Horace and Ovid Muir's Sallust. Clarke's Nepos, Wettenhall's and Westminster Greek grammar, Davidson's Latin do Ruddiman's rudiments, Clarke's and Mair's Introduction, Farrand's Latin Course, Corderius, Erasmus Selectæ Veteri, Selectæ Profanis Ash's Harrison's, Webster's and Murray's Grammars, Murray's larger ditto, Introduction Reader, Sequel and Exercises, Scott's lessons, Burgh's and Enfield's speaker, American preceptor, Webster's selections, Art of reading, Introduction to do, Young ladies Mentor, Looking-glass for the mind Dwight's Pinkerton's, Morse's and Davis's Geography, Complete letter writer, Walsh's, Fisher's and Coxe's arithmetic, Dilworth's and Jesse's assistants, Primers and spelling books of every kind, Watts's Assembly's and episcopal catechisms, and a great variety of amusing and instructive books for children, with handsome engravings,

ALSO,

Folio bibles, Collin's and Perkins's very neat quarto ditto, with maps and elegant engravings, Osteval's, notes and concordance, in plain calf, Calf gilt or morocco binding—octavo do. with or without Canne's marginal references—Pocket ditto—Prayer Books & Watts's psalms and hymns, either plain or elegantly bound in Morrocco.

BOOK BINDING,

In the plainest or most elegant style executed in the neatest manner.

January 8.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to *John Horner* and *Son* and *Horners* and *Piles*, are desired to pay all accounts due to the above firms to Abel Janney as their agent, and his receipt shall be good against us; and he is hereby authorised to bring suits against all persons indebted to the above firms where necessary, and to collect the debts due us.

John Horner, sen.
John Horner, jun.
Lewis Piles.

January 7.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the estate of Col. Thomas Blackburn, deceased, repectfully requests those who have claims against the estate, to lodge them properly authenticated, in the hands of Robert I. Taylor, of Alexandria, or John H. Peyton, of Dumfries, attorney at law, who will forward them immediately to the subscriber.

Those persons indebted to the deceased, will please make payment to either the above mentioned gentlemen, or

F. Blackburn.

Rippon Lodge, Jan. 8. eotf

ISAAC M'PHERSON
HAS LATELY IMPORTED & NOW OFFERS FOR SALE,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
BOLTING CLOTHS,

Of the Manufactory of the Old Three Kings, that are warranted good, are purchased with cash, and sold at a small profit.

ALSO, ON HAND,

A large quantity of BURR BLOCK, of good quality and a sufficient number of hands to execute any order for MILL-STONES at a short notice, No. 30, Fayette-street, Baltimore.

19th mo. 23. 2aw18t

JAMES BACON,
At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } TEAS, particularly select ed for family use.
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira, Buscllos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port } WINES.
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

---

THE SUBSCRIBERS
Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON *and* VEITCH, *to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following*
REAL PROPERTY, VIZ.

THREE comfortable Dwelling Houses with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvments attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to *William Tate*, Esq. of that place, or to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass through a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederkic county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes. For particulars apply to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 300 acres in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glady Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named *Fertility*, of 268 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Parkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

ROBERT GRAY,
Has just received and for Sale,
The following BOOKS,

The American Register, or General Repository of History, Politics, and Science, for 1806-7. Vol. 1st. Price $3 25.

Memoirs of illustrious and celebrated Women, of all ages and countries. 3 vols. 8vo. $7 50.

The Father and Daughter, a Tale. By Mrs. Opie, author of Simple Tales. Price 87 and half cents.

Stultifera Naris; the Modern Ship of Fools: a new satirical work. Price $1 25

Geographical Compilation. 2 vol. Price $2 50.

Ladies' and gentlemans' Pocket Almanack, for the year 1808, in Morocco and Sheep Binding. Price $1 25 and 75 cents.

Cavalry Discipline. Price 62 and half cts.

Doctor Rees's New Cyclopaedia. Vol. 6th, part 1st. Vol. 6th, part 2d. is expected by the next arrival from Philadelphia.

Faxon, Metcalf and Co.
Have received per schooner Good Intent, Baxter, master, from Boston, and offer for sale:

600 Grind Stones
45 tons Plaister Paris,
40 Pieces Russia Duck
163 cwt. Cheese good quality
95 boxes Mould Candles
12 dozen plain Sifters
31 reams writing paper
40 do wrapping do.
10 barrels New-England Rum,
10 half barrels Boston bay Mackarel
30 boxes No. 3, Chocolate
5 do. 1, do.

ALSO IN STORE,

Holland Gin, French Brandy, fine 4th proof New England Rum, Young Hyson Tea, Boston Beef and Pork, Mould and Dipt Candles, Brown Soap—and a general assortment of Shoes. All of which will be disposed on moderate terms.—Apply as above.

January 2. eotf

Notice is hereby given
To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria

THAT a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of said bank for the half year ending this day, is declared and will be ready to be paid to them, or their representatives on Thursday next the seventh instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
Gurden Chapin, Cash.

January 4. [5] 3taw3w

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Sarah *Hattersley* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money therein mentioned, to *John Laffey*, as security for said Hattersley to Isaac Hollins, endorsements, will be sold, at public sale, at the market house square, for cash, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at nine o'clock in the morning, a variety of Household & Kitchen Furniture, Goods, Books, &c. as mentioned in said deed of trust and attached to the same.

William C. Newton, Trustee.

January 12. eotd

FOR SALE,
Or to be RENTED for one or more years,

THE whole of the REAL ESTATE belonging to *Pressley Carr Lane*, lying in and adjacent to the town of Centreville, in Fairfax county.

This property consists of the well known TAVERN now occupied by Mr. *Adam Litchell*.

The STORE HOUSE now in the occupancy of Mr. *Daniel Harrington*—and from eight hundred to a thousand acres of FARMING LAND, at present in the possession of Mr. *Carr W. Lane*, and Mr. *Walter Locker*, which will be disposed of in separate tracts or entire.

It is presumed that any person disposed to buy or rent any of the above property will first view the same and judge for themselves—further description is therefore unnecessary.

☞ *Mr. Lane would take a small proportion in Negroes.*

Harrison Fitzhugh.

Fairfax County Oct. 23. law

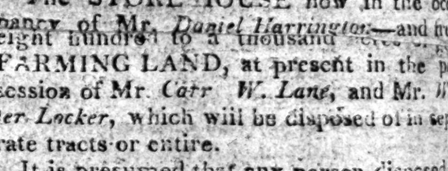
☞ TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place where he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling-House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, December 9—[15.] } fawtf.

N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand, I will give good wages to a young man, or man with a family. T. B. M.



HORWELL'S
Celebrated Patent Suspenders

FOR Ease, Elegance, Strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail at the MANUFACTORY, lower end of Prince Street Alexandria.

N. B. The Subscriber has a complete assortment well adapted for the Winter Season, and can supply wholesale purchasers on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

Sept. 25 d6m

DIRECTIONS.

The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons of the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(Proprietor)